a decided change in the mands for legislative independence as impossible and the speeches urging the dcmands as seditious and violent. To day they that can shook their loyal sensibilities, while speeches which are more intensely twelve months age, are now considered as moderate and reasonable. The prospect before the Irish people is accordingly a most cheerful one, and they can now confidently look forward to the day, near at hand, when they will be allowed a partial, if not a whole first half of the loaf, they will be better able to fight for the other half. Such is Parnell's renew their demands for the remainder. According to this progressive plan, they will eventually get all.

SERVANTS DEMANDING EXTRA PAY FOR EXTRA WORK.

Contractors have the general reputation of making more money out of their little bill of "extras" than out of the contract proper. They have had almost the exclusive privilege of making fortunes in this fastion. The monopoly of this privilege, however, does not seem destined to remain unbroken. Our domestic servants have been considering the situation, and have come to the conclusion that in their line of employment they are as much entitled to "extras" as any corpcration or Government contractor. An interesting case, in which this novel claim for "extras" by a servant, was tried yesterday before the Recorder. It appears that a servant girl was engaged to do the household work of a family that numbered three persons. In to the family whose hospitality they erjoyed during a period of three months. When the servant girl came to be paid she demanded, breides her ordinary wages, the sum of \$8 00 per month as an equivalent for the amount of "extra" work she had to perform owing to the presence of the three visitors in the house. Her employer of course refused the demand and contested the claim, which was lost only by the insufficiency of the evidence to prove the terms of the original agreement. The servant swore that her ongagement was made on the understanding that she was to receive \$10 per month for her services to the family, but that when the three visitors came along she considered herself entitled to \$8 per month more for "extra" work. Her employer, on the contrary, swore that the girl had been engaged at \$9 per month until such time as the expected visitors would arrive, when her wages would be raised to \$10 per month. In view of this contradictory testimony about | dence of genius. the nature of the agreement, the Recorder was obliged to dismiss the case, without being able to settle the interesting question whether a servant can enter a claim for "Ex-

The defendant in the present case seems to have admitted indirectly that such claim can be made by servants since he agreed to augment the amount of the wages during the months that "extra" work would be required through the presence of visitors in the house. The Recorder, however, in dismissing the case, gave expression to an opinion which would not seem to favor servants making demands for "extras." His Honor remarked that ' if he should give a decision in layor of the plaintiff it would encourage every servant girl in the city to sue for extra pay for whatever little act she thought to be unnecessarily performed, and as a consequence, the landladies would be compelled to consult their servants before receiving visitors into their houses."

This opinion of His Honor is not satisfactory, for there is nothing decisive or conclusive in it. The question involved is not whother servents should be refused extra pay for extra work, because the landladies would be put to the vexatious necessity of consulting their servants about the amount of domeetic care and work that should be undertaken by the latter. The question is, whether servants have an equitable or legal right to lay claim to extra pay when they perform extra services in the ordinary sense of the term. That is the problem, the negative or affirmative solution of which will bring an element of trouble, contention and vexation into the domestic relations of servant and landlady.

# TREACHERY AND ITS REWARD.

ONE of the nominal Home Rulers, Mr. Bichard O'Shaughnessy, who was sent to Westminster by the Limerick electors on the national ticket, has, at last, disappeared from the political stage. He has gone out with the ignominy of a renegade branded on his career. For some time past, he had been willing to sell himself, soul and body, in the London market. Mr. O'Shaughnessy had the high ambition to rule a British colony. and some months ago the public were informed that he had secured the Governorship of Queensland, but his recreancy and his treachery were not valued at so great a price. The British Government was not in the Labit of repaying such services as O'Shaughnessy rendered it with such high office as a governorship. The Government got rid of him at an insignificant bid. After equeezing out of him all that was vile and treacherous they have given him a dingy little corner in Dublin Castle as Registrar of the Potty Sessions of Dublin with a paliry £700. It will be a bitter reflection to him at times that for the sake of such a mean office he proved faithless to the mon who chose him as their representative. Certainly if this be the value put

Government whip, the game of dishonor and tone of the English Press. Last perfidy will not be worth the candle. year these same organs characterized the de- A large meeting was held vesterday at Limerick to test the seeling of the electors in regard to the action of O'Shaughnessy. The Lord Mayor precided, and the speeches, made view the national demand with the utmost | by prominent gentlemen, condemned and decalm and complacency and see nothing in it | nounced the purchase of their treacherous representative by the Gladatone Ministry. Reso'utions were adopted denouncing Mr. esinest (or violent) than those delivered O'Shaughnessy's address containing a fulsome panegyric of the Liberals, as an attempt to break the ranks of the Home Rule party by one whose every action of the past few months and whose acceptance of office under the Government shows clearly that he had been bribed to create cormeasure of Home Rule. When they get the | fusion in the Home Rule ranks and, if possible, to turn the tide of politics in the Parlsh Courch of l'assomption on Sanfavor of the Government, and asking Mr. policy. He advises the people to take what | Parnell to immediately nominate a candidate. will be offered, and then when they get it to It is believed that Mr. Gladstone had an ulterior motive in giving O'Shaughnessy this Lafortune. petty office. The Whigs are terribly put out at the success of Mr. Parnell; and the manner in which the Irlah leader has whipped thom in Sligo, Monaghan and Wexford has made them eager to secure an opportunity to defeat the Irish party in at least a safe constituency. Mr. Gladstone expects that by a coalition of the Whigs with the Tories in Limerick they will be able to redeem the constituency. but the men of Limerick appear just now to be in first-rate fighting humor, and the probabilities are that they will give snother stunning blow to the Government system of bribery and of enticing national representatives from the path of duty and honor.

#### Parnell testimonial fund.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Ter Post and True Witness, should be addressed the course of time three vicitors paid a visit to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-

	senied to act as treasurer.		
	Previously acknowledged	\$533	75
	Per P. Galvin, Eganville, Out	50	00
į	Robert Moore, Point St. Charles	1	CO
	Thos. Conningham, Montrosi		00
	Por Patrick Lynch, Chapeau		55
	Per John Mooney, Portage du Fort		00
	B. Howley, Sault on Recoilet		00
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ı	L. Gorman, " "		00
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	Jno. M. Keary, Londov, Ont	. 3	50
Į	Wexford Girl, Montreal	1	00
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ļ	Wm. Lyons	1	00
i	W. H. Dorba	1	00
ı	Jas. Corbett	1	00
1	Timothy O'Connell, Vine P O, Ont.	2	00
Į	Dennis McCarthy, Henryville	1	00

The chief characteristic of the author of "THE QUEEN'S SE-CRET," our new story, is his admirable delineation of character, which is an unmistakable evi-

GREAT FETE AT LACHINE.

SOLEMN BLESSING OF FOUR BELLS. The blessing of the four belis of the Lachine Roman Catholic Church took place yes terday at noon, with imposing ceremony. The faithful gathered from all of the adjoining parishes to witness the sight. Many Montrealers also were present. was specially embellished for the cocasion with banners, pendants, evergreens, flowers, &c., besides the following mottoss which were hung upon the walls: 'I praise God, 'I call the people,' I mourn the dead,' 'I mbellish the fetes.' His Lordship Bishop Fabre gave the belle bis blessing; he was assisted by Rev. Father F Perrault as descon and Rev. Father Beaudet as sut-descon. Among the choir were noticed the cure of the parish, Rev. Father Piche, Rev. Langevin, Rev. Fathers Lefebvre, Barrome, Baudet, Messrs. Marcebal, St. Aubin, F. Kavanah, Trate, S. S. Salmon, Emard, Prevest, and Aubry. The novices under charge of the Ob-Fathers were also present. lste following ladies and gentlemen acted as sponsors. Hop. Eustache Prud'homme and Madame Prud'homme, Mr. Brunet and wife, Mesers. Leclorc Maire, Ev. Charret, M. H. Baby, H. Mer-rill, D. Ducharme, Thomas Gauthier, Ferreol Dubreuil, H. Lamontagne, Eim Latour, S. Gaguon, Lud Metras, Ole-Swall, John O'Flaherty, Alph. ment Pare, Francis Pare, Adelard Allard, P. Robert, Patrick McGee, Dosithee Carriere, Alex. Robert, Dam Decerie, V Robert, Thomas Chapman, Toussaint Pleard, Alex Madore, Jos Bozelle, F Caleso, Stephen St Denis, John Parker, Aldric Gauthier, Jos Aubry, G Lefebyre, Jos Larche, U Archambault, Benj Decarie, O A lard, Placide Allard, O Martin, John Neigle, J Bto Picard, J Bte Melonhe, A Robert, C Bellsteuille, Bonj Lefebyre, Dosithe Legault, Biley, Bhenume, H Robers L Barre, J B Deschamps, Adelmar Pare, Louis Clement and Miss M Clement. Many others who were invited could not attend.

Abbe Emaid delivered an elequent sermo taking for his text, Si exaltatus fuero a terr omnia traham ad me ipsum (when I shall b suspended between the earth and sky, I shall attract everyone towards me). The elequent speaker demonstrated that this declaration made by our Saviour expressed a great deal in a very few words. He closed an expressive sermon by remarking that the bells show at once the joys and sorrows of life. Three years ago the solemn passing bell announced the death of the immortal Pope Pius the IX. and caused the whole Roman Catholic world to put on mourning, and a few days after the bells of 300 churches in the Eternal City joy ously proclaimed to the world that Leo XIII. had replaced the late Pontiff.

In the inevitable absence of Rev. Abbe S. Lonergan, His Lordship repeated his remarks in English for the edification of the Irish

portion of the parishioners present. After the Benediction, His Lordship, the clergy and the sponsors, and all the faithful, assisted at the ringing of the new bells. After the ceremony was ended a splendid epast was served by some of the ladies of Lachine, in the grand hall of the convent, to the members of clergy, the sponsors and other distinguished guests, His Lordship presiding. Abos Therien and Dr. Valois conduoted the musical portion of the programme. The four new bells sound the notes Fa, Sol, La, Do, and together with those already placed in the towers form a complete set of chimes. The first of these bells weighs 1,450 pounds, and bears the inscription : Leon, Edouard, Charles; the second weighs 985 pounds, and is called Mr. William Twohey, whose demise we re-

third is 820 pounds weight, and is named Nazaire, Jean Biptiste; the tourth will be known as Maric, Joseph, Aunr, and weight 675 pounds. Uncee beits were manufactured by Mr. Charteloup, of Montreal.

The amount of the collection on the occasion was \$1,400, which, with previous donations, will be sufficient to pay for the belis. By a happy coincidence, the blessing of the bells took piace on the fifteenth anniversary of the consecration of the Lucbine Church by His Lordship Bishop Fabre.

## CATARRH.

CATARRE.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 13-tf

King street west, Toronto, Canada. ORDINATION SERVICE. Mgr. Fabra held an ortination service in

admitted to orders : -Tonsune - Messrs E Lachapelle, J Forest N Jacquer, D'Picotte, T Eacette, E Tellier

day last, when the following gentlemen were

MINOR ORDER :- Messrs P Morte, E Cadot Laporte, E Contaut, J Merchand.

SUB DEACONSHIP - Messirs J Kealy, E Brunet, 'l' Grave', E DeGuise. DEACON-HIP-Meaers D Tellier Lafortone, O Joly, F X Lavaller, E Tessier, J Jourdain, L

Bergeron. PRIESTH 10D -Messrs F X De la Darantoye, U Laford.

The publishers of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, Calcage, are meeting with great success in securing subscribers to their publication. In addition to furnishing an excellent paper at the low price of 50 cents for six months, they propose to distribute \$40,000 in presents to their readers. See their an-

#### DIAMOND WEDDING.

nouncement in seivertising columns.

Active preparations are being made by the popular parich priest of Boucherville, Kev. Mr. J. Primeau, for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the marriage of his father and mother, which will take place on the 13th instant. The 60th anniversary of a marriage is of very rare occurrence, even in the rural districts of Canada, well known for the longavity of their inhabitants, and the Primesu family are preparing to make this fete one of special interest and grandeur. Numerous invitations have been tendered to the friends and relatives of the venerable couple, and a bost bas been chartered to convey the guests to Boucherville on the moreing of the 13th.

Ten years ago Mr. and Mrs. Primeau celebrated their golden wedding in their own parieh of Chatcauguay, where they spitled in the first part of this century. This aged couple are a striking example of what energy, perseverance and good conduct can do as well us of the blessings bestowed upon a true Ohristlan life. Mr. Primeau, who is a true type of the real honest French Canadian farmer, settled in that part of Chateaugusy which is known as "the basin," and with no other means at his disposal but his energy and the good will of a loving wife, set to work on their uncultivated piece of land, trusting entirely to providence for the success of his enterprise. "The first years were hard," is the veteran apt to say, "but I had courage, and in the midst of my most arduous labors I rested on the hope that once I might have the happiness to see one of my sons at the altar, a blessing which I daily begged of

Mr. Primeau has been more than heard in his prayers, as, to-lay, he has the consolation to see not only a son at the altar, the present Parish Priest of Boucherville, but also two of his caughters in religious orders, Very Bav. Sister Primeau of the Grey Nunnery, and Rav. Sister St. Honore of the Congregation.
Another of Mr. Primeau's daughters
died a Grey Nun. Two of his granddaughters are nuns also, and one of his grandsons is a Jesuit. Two sons of the venerable patriarch are practising physicians in this Province, while his eldest daughter has devoted 33 years of her life to the teaching of the young. The rest of the family are well-to-do farmers.

As stated above, this family is a striking example of what energy and good conduct can do, and it must be most gratifying for the aged couple to celebrate this so very rare analversary surrounded by their numerous and happy children and grandchildren.

# READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

8 tf

# OBITUARY.

On Thursday morning last, September 6th, Mr. Edward Cornwallis Monk, advocate son of the Hon. Samuel Cornwallis Mons, Judge of the Superior Court, expired at his residence, at St. Anne, after a short illness. The acceased belonged to one of the most distinguished families in the country, and as a lawyer was well known in our civil and criminal Courts as one of the most abic. His genial disposition and gentlemanly manuers made him a general iavorite, and his death has aprend a gloom among his many friends. On Saturday moreing the remains of the deceased gentleman strived in this city by train from St. Anno. It is soldom that such a demonstration of sympathy is made as we noticed upon the arrival of the body. Hundreds of the most prominent citizens of the city were present; among whom were the Hon. Justices Sir A. A. Dorion, Jette, Rainville, Torrance, Baby, Oross, and the Hon ex-Judge Loranger. The Bar was represented by over one hundred members. Besides other citizens, we noticed Mr JJ Curran, Hon Mr Taillon, Mr Lasiamme, Mr Lacoste, Francis A Quinu, Mr Bergeron, M P. Mr Charles J Doherty, Mr Dennis Barry, Mc P H Roy, Mr J Doherty, Mr H C St Plerre, Mr JP Whelan, Rev Fathers James and Simon Lonergan, and many others. The pall-bearers were Messre Geoffcion, Hall, Colonel Campbell, George Ahern, Pinsonneault and de Beaujeau. The body was received at the door of St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father Monk, a brother of the deceased. The Ohurch was draped in black and the service was extremely impressive, many ladies present shedding tears. The casket was covered with wreaths of immortelles, sent by friends as a last tribute to the memory of the deceased. The service was sung by Rev. Father de Repentigny, a relative of the late Mr. Monk. As the cortege left the Church Cots des Neiges Cemetery for it was noticed that Mr. Justice Monk bore his terrible effliction nobly. A close relative to the deceased was so affected by the death of Mr. Monk, that he fainted and had to be taken into the church. Dr. Guerin who was present attended to him, and he shortly afterwards recovered sufficiently to return home.

The Queen's Secret." The Queen's Secret."

years the local agent of the South Eastern Railway at Longueni!, and was identified with that road for no less than ton years. He was a brother of Mr. C. H. Twohey, the Ohisi Inspector of U.S. Customs of Montreal. The deceased gentleman was well and prominently known in railway circles, and leaves behind him a very large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Previous to his appointment the South Bastern he was connected with the Grand Trank and was for a long time the Superintendent of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway. Mr. Twohey eaves a wife and four children. While in the official espacities he has held he was also a favorite with those whose bustness it was to come in contact with him, and, socially speaking, he was a gental wholesouled Irishman, generous to a sault, and one whom the call of distress was never heard by him without a response. His death was vorv sudden, and a great shock to his family and iriends.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. N. Pauzechief clark of the Police Court, took place on Saturday morning last, from his late residence, St. Hubert street. The pall-bearers Mr William Muliin, Mr Heari Do Sallaberry, Mr Charles De Sallaberry, Mr Edmund McMahou, Mr Joseph Loranger and Dr De Lorimier. The tuneral was attended by over two hundred people and several of the friends of the deceased, among whom was Mr. William Mullip, accompanied the remains as far as their last resting place at Saint Henri de Mascouche. Mr. Pauze leaves an aged mother and a sister. Both funerals were under the supervision of Messra. Dumaine & Halpin.

Mr. William L. Holland, father of Measts. George and Andrew Holland, both of whom are well known throughout Canada in cornection with the press, died at Hollard's Mills, Ottawa County, Que., on September

George Spatrow, a well known thos merchant of Toronto, died suddenly on September 8th from heart disease. His brother, W. H. Sparrow, while on a visit to Ireland a few weeks ago, died in the same manner.

Mr. Francis Lionel Gardiner, son-in-law of Mayor Beautry, died recently in Truce, England. He was formerly a member of the firm of Bosonnge & Gardiner, of this city.

Mr. William McBean of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic and Grand Trunk Bailways, died in this city on the morning of September Stb, age 1 86 years.

M. Biledeau, Customs Appraiser, Quebec, dled in that city on the morning of Septem-

TEN THOUSAND LEAGUERS.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN RIDGEWOOD PARK, BROOKLYN-WORDS OF COUNSEL FROM PRESI-DENT ALEXANDER BULLIVAN.

BROCKEYS, Sept. 8 .- Fally 10,000 persons assembled at the pionic and reception to Hon. Mexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, at Ridgewood Park, Brooking, yesterday. Early in the afterthat came into the crowds noon the park gave promise of a monster Members of each society attendanca. were clad in uniform and regalis, and the bright dresses of the ladies gave a pleasing look to the scene. About 4 o'clock the Anclent Order of Hibernians, with a brass band at its head, escorted Mr. Sullivan to the park, into which they defiled, receiving a salute of thirty-two guns from a piece mounted in the park, the thirty-two shots representing the counties in Ireland. The distinguished visitors were received by the Emmet Guards and e-corted to a raised platform in the south side of the park, when Mr. Sull!van mounted the platform and addressed the audience. About thirty branch societies ne chief socia ties being the National Ancient Order of Hiberniaus, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, the Clan-nu-Cael Society, and delegates from Baltimore, Connecticut and Massachusette societies. Judge Rooney introduced President Alexander Sallivan of Chicago, who was received with onthuslasm. He said:

How. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We are assembled here to-day, not to honor men, but to uphold principles of nationality; but, nevertheless, I am grateful to my brethrea. Your presence shows the necessity of organization and unity with a single voice. We have to learn to govern curselves. I know that benefits have secrued from Irish societies. They muse the sick and the poor, and take care of the widow. (Applause.) They have hept alive the spirit of Irish nationality. The Irish National League is alive to building up its strength to enable the Irish mationality. The irish National League is alive to building up its strength to enable the Irishmen of America to combat their enemy, England. With a little band of not over twenty voters, the English Government has been blocked by the great brain of Charles Stewart Parnell cheers. This is no tile box-t. His name was always found in the right place. Are English statevinen losing their cuming? If not, why does not the English Government grant to Irishad its just demained: No such power can afford to lose the millions of Its auticus that are centered producest throughout the world. In reference to this Mr. Farnell prophesied five years ago that the time would come when landlords would be more anxious to sell lands than to purchase them, and now we see the infiliment of that prophecy. HON. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,-We are

anthoas to sell lands than to purchase them, and now we see the infliment of that prophecy.

A nation whose shipping interests are valued at £1,000,100,000, will see the time come when it cannot afford to disregard its Irish population, and when it will see the necessity of Ireland having home rule. The speaker then said that Ireland had been accused of being too poor to support her own population. He said that in 1818-9, when people were starying, a tax of £8 was received by the English Government for every man, woman and child in the country, and that was raised on the five principal crops that the island afforded—on 3,000,000 screa out of 18,000,000 that were under cultivation. He alluded to the fact that the Irish people were accused of being ungrateful, and that it was proven by the concessions lately made by Parliament and Mr. Glacistone. This he said was not true. While he favored the people inving a home government, he said that very few crumbs of comfort had been accorded them.

"There is no better illustration than the fact that Ireland has been made a lootbal of foryears Compare it and England with other nations," continued Mr. Suillvan, "tungary and Austris. Hungary is nearly as large as Austris, while Ireland is smaller than England, but Irrland would get home rule if she were a little larger. We are also told Ireland isovercrowded. The population to a square mile is 162; Switzerland, 172; France, 183; Austris, 191; Prussis, 200; Germany, 213; Italy, 248; the Netherland, 220; and Belgium, 455; and yet we are overcrowded. In 1847 the tax of Ireland was £1,009, 000, and the proparty £8,50,000, and men compare Ireland with other self-overning powers. If Ireland had self-government she would be self-overning that the self-overning

If Ireland had self-government she would be self-sustaining.
"Now," continued the speaker, "let us organize and let our arch-enemy know that real repre-entatives for the Irish race have millions at their back to press their claim, and let us be in keeping with the progress of the nineteenth century. The panaces for all evils is not to be found in the British Parliament. It is in the hands of the Irish people themselves. Our thanks are due to Irish-Americans and to the Ataericans themselves. Let themselves. Our thanks are due to Irish-Americans and to the Ataericans themselves. Let there be no more money sent home, and we will gain our end, for every round sent home goes to relieve some tax imposed by the English Government." The speaker then said that owing to the lack of opportunities, the Irish are compelled to follow in the same walks in life. They have no diversified industries. The German, he said, was fitted to work at the bench or at the brush. Not so with the Irish. While the French have a systematic business and commercial training, the Irish have no home, no industries, no manufactures and nothing to call their institutions. (Cheers.) their institutions. [Cheers.]

LOOK OUT FOR OUR New

Continued from 1st Page.

NOT OF CELTIC NATIONALITY

can only be entitted for our cause by the Closrest evidence that such cause has praccical as well as centimental grievances with which to justify our opposition to alien rule, and as such neutral minds are doubtless the majority of your readers, I may be pardoned for entering into these details. In following letters I will deal with other branches of England's rule in this country, and exhibit their unconstitutional character as well as the direct tendency of their manner of admiristration to exasperate Irish feeling, produce poverty and fan the flame of political discontent.

The present letter will but deal with the question of the franchise.

Iteland has 64 constituencies under the

Act of Union, and is entitled to elect 105 members to the Imperial Parliament. The boroughs of Cashel and Sifgo having been disfranchised for corrupt practises, there are but 103 representatives at present in the House of Commons, from this country. The Irish franchise is distributed into 170,698 county electors, 57.290 city and borough, and 3,548 for Trinity College, Dablin; giving a total number of parliamentary voters to Ire land of 231,536.

England (including Wales) has 903,658 county electors, 1,584,877 for her cities and boroughs, and 12,141 for her Universities; or a total of 2,501,676 parliamentary voters; being 2,270,140 more than Ireland.

England, with little over four times the population of ireland has ten times the number of electors. One in every nine Englishmen is privileged to vote in England. One in every twenty-four Irishmen in Ireland-subject, however, to the law of "objections," as explained in the previous portion of this letter. The Province of Ulster, comprising nine counties, and having a population of 1,312,879, has 15,966 voters less than Birmingham and Nottingham, in England, with but a little more than one-third as many people.

The two provinces of Munster and Leinster, comprising 18 counties, with a population (not counting that of cities or boroughs) of 2,674,000, have 6,218 less voters than the two THE EVENT WILL OCCUE AGAIN ON English counties of Cheshire and Derbyshire, baving less than one million of people. Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Athlone, Waterford, Mallow, Drogbeds, Dandalk, Kilkenny, Ennis, Oloumel, Bandon, Trales, Carlow, Dungaryan, Wexford, New Rose, Portarlington and Youghal, cities and boroughs of Leinster and Muniter, having a united population of ford and Hull, with but a united population of 260,000.

than Stoke-upon-Trent, English borough, with a population of 131,000.

all the cities and boroughs of Ireland combined; Yorkshire has 180,000 more than all the Irish counties, while Lancachire has near 120,000 more voters than the whole of Ireland put together.

state of the English and Irich franchise in this: If Ireland were allowed the same electoral privileges accorded to England and Scotland, Ireland would elect 90 out of the 103 Irish representatives on the National ticket. At present she only returns about 25 consictent and 35 doubtful Nationalists; leaving 43 seats at the disposal of Tories and Whigs, by which the actual voting strength of the lish National Party in the House of Commons is reduced to 27.

It will be gathered from this summary of the Irish franchise how important to Irish were represented, comprising the Irish parliamentary representation is Mr. Gladnent at the close Session, that the Irlan Registration bill will pext year be included in a larger measure of electoral justice to Ireland.

PROPOSED RADICAL ALLIANCE.

This week's Trath, society journal and organ of Henry Labouchere, M. P., extends the following political invitation to the Irish Parliamentary party :

"The Irish members would do well to unite with the English Radiculs on a common platform. Much that they ask for lrcland the English Radicals ask for England. Mutatis mulandis, we want an English Land Act, and we, like the Irish, wish to put an end to the domination of landocrais. peers (House of Lords) have been the bitterest enomies of Ireland. We too, regard them as our bitterest enemies. We demand real representation, so do the Irish. In the matter of local self-government we go as far as they do. Let us therefore join hands, and fight our common foss."

This may appear an enticing invitation to Irish members as its advantages to a small perty like that which is led by Mr. Parnell will be apparent when his following in the House of Commons is compared with the colld Whig and Tory phalanxes that confront him; but a " union on a common platform' bespeen Lish and English members has invariably resulted in the use of the former by the latter contracting party for Euglish reforme alone, as was the case in compact between O'Connell and Whige; and such an alliance is the ent of eac evitorita as est of the growing sentiment of frish nationality. Still, it is as remarkable as it is hopeful for us that prominent English public men should, in tace of the occurrences of the past two years, propose such an alliance, and select as the platform of united action the programmo of social and national reform that has been for mulated in Ireland. To reform Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas, would be nothing out of the ordinary course of political evolution: but to propose to effect radical reform in England by the same means

13 A NEW DEPARTURE in the political relationship of the two people England is not going to be ruined in this way, however, without being warned in time as to what will follow from an adoption of the subversionary doctrines of the Land

Lesgue movement. The organ of Irlsh landlordism, in an

sgony of apprehension at sight of these rcvolutionary symptoms in England, addresses this solemn warning to misguided English-men: "If English Liberalism, by its laxity and ignorance, suffers the Land League which, dead in law, is alive in spirit, to enter upon its new, perhaps final, phase English Liberals may be as certain as that night succeeds day that agrarianism in England will not stop short at the demands of the Farmers' Alliance. The peers and territorial classes generally have had a warning already from the man whose lead in the direction of their Irish policy they have culpably followed, that English Radicalism is preparing to aim at them and their possessions a blow of the most revolutionary character. The men who toil not, neither do they spin, can

" and as to the aims and objects of the Badi-

cals, whose lead they follow, after the Manchester speech of Mr. Chamberlainan attack upon them not only couched in the very spirit of Renry George's book, but quoting the ipsissima verba of that writer.
It is generally believed in Ireland that Mr. Chamberlain supports and aids Mr. Patnell on the understanding that in his own approaching duel with the territorial classes of England Mr. Parnell will be in a position to support Mr. Chamberlain. These wise men of the Cabinet do sucely not act alter the manner of wise men. They introduce measures calculated to strengthen "the position of their avowed foe. They " smooth the way in Ireland for the outbreak of a new agitation in perfect barmony with the public utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, and certain by the contagion of example to extend and intensify the agrarianism with only a portion of whose present demand they have thought fit to agree. If they will have a radical and revolutionary land movement in England, based on the lines suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, and drawn by him from Henry George, they are proceeding in the very speedlest "and most effective way to set up such a

Continuing to admoniah the Liversi administration for the political bituiness of Cabinet Ministers in playing into the hands of the "revolutionists," Dr. Patton, editor of the Landlord Express, and celebrated Dublin correspondent of the London Times, asks these three pregnant questions :- " Are these tolerant and easy-going peers (Hartingtop, Derby, Granville, &c.,) aware that there is hardly an intelligent farmer or workingman in England who has not "within the last two years perused a work " of no ordinary ability, (Progress and Pover-"ty, by Henry Goorge) disseminated broadcast throughout the land, in which the people of England are called upon to confiscate for their own uses the rent of the land? Are they aware that this very end is the carefully concealed object of the influential agitators of the Land League, and the avowed object of its founder? Do they think that English land would be the more stable and secure if Irish land were declared national property, and its rout conthecated for public purposes?"

movement in their midst."

MICHAEL DAVITT.

OCTOBER 9TH.

There was excitement through the land over the 14th August (the 159th Monthly) Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., both of them used to hot weather, found it warm. As the Wheel of Fortuge revolved, it evolved this result: 585,000, have 21,820 voters less, between Ticket No. 94,177 drew the first prize of them, than the two English boroughs of Sal-\$75,000, and placed with others among the happy purchasers of fifths at \$1 each were Rev. Moses Zerovich, of No. 5441 The entire province of Connengint, with South Canal at, Chicage, Ill, and W. T. Muse, over 850,000 people, has 1,718 voters less of Rocky Mount, N.C. No. 61,830 drew the second prize of \$25,000-sold in tifthe also at \$1 each, to Samuel Selig and Dr. J. Finally Glasgow has 2,630 more voters than M. Littlehale, of Selms, Ala., and Gustav Bauman, of No. 10 W. Monroe street (care of the Preble Machine Works Co.), Unicago, 111. No. 97,563 drew the third prize of \$10,-000-sold as a whole at \$5 to Jack Graves the driver of The Stockell Fire Engine Co The moral of this disparity between the of Nashville Tenn. Nos. 75,770 and 76,119 drew the fourth two prizes of \$6,000 each, and were sold in fifths at \$1 each, to Messrs. Wm. E. Oater, O. Willis, A. A. Prescott and Robert Payne, of Vicksburg, Miss.; M. J. V. Vondersmith, of 2029 Locust street, Philadelphia, and a party in New Orleans, La., among others -so on ad infinitum. It all goes over again on the 9th day of October, and all information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Ls.

### Great Reduction in the Price of Pianos.

The N. Y. Piano Co. of Montreal issue the following circular, to which they desire us to call the attention of our readers. This we do willingly, as we understand this firm to be among the most reliable and extensive plane houses in the trade, and doing a very large business all over the Dominion. Being connected with the finest and most reliable plane and organ manufacturers in the United States and Canada, they have facilities for supplying our people with good and durable instruments at the lowest possible price, and their guarantee is unquestionable.

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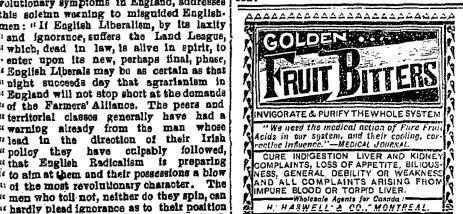
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FROM THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 .- Rev. Father Sid. done, Secretary to Cardinal Manning, to-day had an interview with Mr. Secretary of the Department Lowe, of Agriculture, in reference to the immigration of children from Ireland. He asked that the Government allow u sum per capita for every child sent out under Cardinal Manning's direction. Mr. Lowe, it is understood gave the Bev. gentleman to understand that the sum of \$2 per capita would in all probability be allowed. Six hundred children have already. through the exertion of the Cardinal and his Secretary, found homes in Canada this sea-



*ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼*ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼ਜ਼